

Commandant  
U.S. Coast Guard  
Washington, D.C.  
20591



# COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Vol. XV, No. 12

Sept. 1968

## Streamers Decorate Coast Guard Flag

The Coast Guard celebrated its 178th birthday with the first public display of the numerous battle honors which have accrued to the service since its founding in 1790. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the presence of high-ranking national, state, civic and military dignitaries, Admiral Willard J. SMITH attached the first set of war streamers ever to adorn the Coast Guard Flag. The 27 brightly colored ribbons, each symbolic of a separate war, a campaign or outstanding action that received special citation, were recently

authorized for display on the staff of the Coast Guard Flag whenever it is used on ceremonial occasions.

War streamers displayed with a service flag honor the memory and serve as a lasting tribute to the personnel whose actions and performance of duty made the awards possible. The design pattern of the respective ribbons is similar to that of the medal it represents.

The first of the Coast Guard honors represented by the war streamers commemorates the actions by Hopley Yeaton and his men during the French Naval War, prior to the organization of the regular Navy in 1798. Captain Yeaton, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was granted the first commission in the Revenue Cutter Service of the Federal Government in 1791 by President George Washington. No medal was ever struck honoring that early action and The Institute of Heraldry designed a special streamer ribbon for the Coast Guard to honor that event. Additional honors represented by the Coast Guard War Streamers are: War of 1812, Indian War, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish Campaign, World War I Victory, China Service, Yangtze Service, American Defense Service, American Campaign, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign; Croix de Guerre, French, World War II; Presidential Unit Citation, Philippine Defense, Philippine Liberation, Philippine Independence, Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, World War II Victory, Navy Occupation Service, Navy Unit Commendation, National Defense Service, Korean Service, Navy Expeditionary, Armed Forces Expeditionary and Vietnam Service.

The Streamers are 2¾" in width and

4 feet long, and are of the same design ribbon as those used for the corresponding medal. They are swallowtailed at one end and have a grommet at the other for affixing it to a ring which is placed at the head of the staff.

## RADM Waesche Receives CG Commendation Medal

During his trip to St. Louis to meet with the Western Rivers Panel and other maritime interests, ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH presented REAR ADMIRAL Russell Randolph WAESCHE, Jr., Commander, Second Coast Guard District, the Coast Guard Commendation Medal for his performance of duty as Chief, Office of Reserve. The following citation accompanied the medal:

"For meritorious achievement in the performance of duty as Chief, Office of Reserve, Coast Guard Headquarters from June 1966 to March 1968. Exercising the highest level of administrative skill and resourcefulness in planning and coordinating the Coast Guard Reserve Program, REAR ADMIRAL WAESCHE was eminently successful in carrying out this difficult and exacting assignment. His exceptional leadership during this period demonstrated his outstanding ability as a capable and efficient administrator and fostered harmonious relationships within the Coast Guard and the Reserve community. His keen foresight and outstanding competence greatly attributed to the recog-

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ADMIRAL Willard J. SMITH comments on the French Naval War streamer during the first public display of Coast Guard battle honors at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.



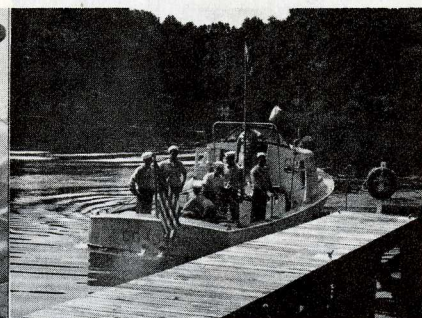
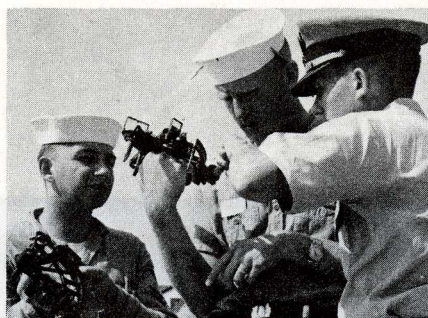
# 1968 SUMMER ACDUTRA HIGHLIGHTED

Summer active duty for training for approximately 14,000 Coast Guard Reservists during 1968 is now a matter of record. From the reports and letters of commanding officers of ships, schools, and training units, it appears that ACDUTRA 1968 was bigger and better than ever before.

During a two-week period of ACDUTRA, a Reservist improves his competence in his specialty, obtains practical instruction in the performance of the duties that are expected of him in the event of mobilization, and receives formal training in preparation for advancement in rate or grade.

Organized Reserve Training Units, depending upon the type, operate on a two- or three-phase cycle in implementing the ACDUTRA program. A member of an Organized Reserve Training Unit is required to train in each successive phase yearly. All members of any one unit may or may not be in the same training phase during a particular year. The cycle is comprised of: Phase I, a formalized course presented at a training command utilizing a curriculum and lesson plan method of presentation; Phase II, on-the-job training designed to complement the classroom instruction received the previous year during Phase I and that received during the year at Reserve drill meetings; Phase III, operational training where one or more ORTUPS meet as a group to simulate the first two weeks after mobilization.

Among the training commands utilized to conduct ACDUTRA was the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, where six two-week periods provided for the training of approximately 400 officers and 2,400 enlisted personnel. Thirteen officer, three officer/enlisted, and eighteen enlisted courses were conducted. The training programs at Yorktown and other locations mentioned below were bolstered by 300 Reservists serving as Instructor/Administrators and support personnel, especially those who were available for extended periods up to 89 days. Courses in Ship Emergency Bills and Security



Control were conducted for the first time at Yorktown. The former was designed to provide basic training for both officer and enlisted personnel assigned to ORTUAG's. The Security Control course offered enlisted personnel training in defensive riot techniques. The program at Reserve Training Center, Yorktown involved approximately 3,100 of the 14,000 Reservists trained during the summer.

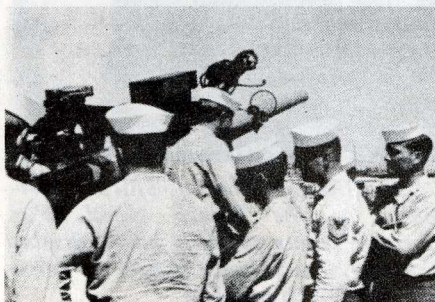
Yorktown's west coast counterpart, the Western Districts Reserve Summer Training School at Alameda, California, is not a full-time training command. A total of approximately 200 officers and 1,450 enlisted men attended the 11 officer and 27 enlisted courses that were conducted during the summer of 1968. The program required an additional 350 Reservists who served in either an instructional or support capacity. Courses in Nuclear Power and Security Control were conducted for the first time. The Nuclear Power course was designed to give Coast Guard Reserve officers an understanding of nuclear power and create an awareness of the possibilities of adaption for Coast Guard use. The instructor who conducted the Security Control course at Yorktown also taught this same course at Alameda, thus insuring standardized training in this area. Alameda accounted for 2,000 trainees out of the 14,000 summer total.

The Coast Guard Reserve Training Detachment at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, coordinated a Coast Guard Headquarters-sponsored

Phase I program consisting of four specialty courses: Nuclear Power, Ice-breaking, Oceanology, and Uniform Code of Military Justice. The eight instructors for these four courses utilized a seminar approach to train 60 Reservists.

Another Phase I training program initiated this year was the ET/RM School conducted at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Detachment, Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington. The program and curriculum was developed entirely by ORTUEL 13-85914, Seattle, Washington. Since an achievement test was given to each of the approximately 100 trainees before the program began, advance planning resulted in the Reservist receiving only that training which he was capable of learning during the two-week period and only in those areas where training was required.

Other Phase I training for about 200 Reservists consisted of the many formal courses of instruction offered by the Navy.





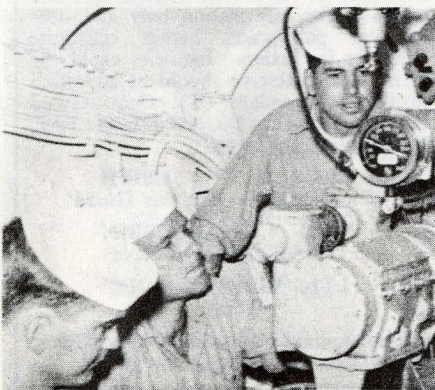


With the exception of teaching conducted at several Reserve Training Detachments, much of the Phase II training was done on an individual basis. For example, a Boatswain's Mate might perform his on-the-job training aboard the USCGC BRAMBLE or a Yeoman might go to a district office.

For ORTUAG's on the east coast, USCGC TANAGER conducted six two-week cruises during the summer period, each of which provided Phase II training for six officers and 45 enlisted personnel. On the west coast, various Coast Guard high endurance cutters were utilized for conducting five two-week cruises providing instruction for a total of 30 officers and 250 enlisted men. During this past summer the Eighth Coast Guard District utilized the Navy's USS HYMAN for one cruise during August. On each cruise, USCGC UNIMAK provided similar training for five officers and 20 enlisted personnel.

Among the shore-based commands providing district-sponsored Phase II training were those at Rockland, Maine (10 officers and 150 enlisted personnel) and Corpus Christi, Texas (20 officers and 300 enlisted personnel). It is estimated that 750 officers and 5,300 enlisted men performed on-the-job training during the summer of 1968.

For Phase III training, the east coast, the gulf coast, and Great Lakes districts had a rather unique mobile operational training site for their port security units, the USCGC COURIER, whose general mission is to serve as a training platform for the performance of port security functions. During each two-week period,



forces are deployed as they would be during actual wartime conditions. Around-the-clock watches and patrols are maintained. During 1968 the COURIER is visiting a total of eight different ports (primarily in the Seventh and Eighth Coast Guard Districts) providing training for a total of ten two-week periods. The total number of Reservists that the COURIER can accommodate at one time is 21 officers and 207 enlisted men. The general schedule of the COURIER, in line with the three-phase training program, is to return to the ports every three years.

East coast districts which the COURIER does not visit in any particular year generally provide for one or two periods of Phase III training each summer. Due to berthing and messing limitations, these training sites, such as Coast Guard Yard, Baltimore or Base, Gloucester City, New Jersey, can only accommodate a small complement of both officer and enlisted trainees. The west coast districts do not have a training aid such as the COURIER and are thus forced to instruct in smaller groups at a great variety of training sites. The number of Reservists who participated in Phase III training this summer total approximately 300 officer and 2,600 enlisted personnel.



## DIVER'S FLAG

A red square flag with a white diagonal stripe running from the top of the hoist to the bottom of the fly is displayed by skin and SCUBA divers to indicate that divers are down in the area. This flag requests that all personnel operating boats in the vicinity stay at least 100 feet away and exercise extreme caution. All Coast Guard personnel should be able to recognize the diver's flag and be aware of its meaning.



## THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

As this issue went to press, 53 Coast Guard Reservists had been involuntarily ordered to active duty for up to two years under the provisions of Commandant Instruction 1570.9 CH-1 because they were not satisfactorily fulfilling their Reserve commitments. In addition to being aware that involuntary call-up for unsatisfactory performance is being implemented, Reservists should also understand two recent developments on this subject:

(1) After review, and upon approval of a recommendation that a Reservist failing to participate satisfactorily be involuntarily called to active duty, the Commandant advises the individual in writing that such orders will be issued. If the Reservist is in pay grade E-4 or above, the district commander will be required to reduce the individual to pay grade E-3 effective as of the date the letter is endorsed. Commandant Notice 1450 date 27 August 1968 promulgates this new policy.

(2) According to our current procedures, a Reservist who still has a statutory obligation may be absent five times from 48 drills per year. In the past, each member was also allowed to make up a maximum of eight drills each anniversary year for drills missed due to sickness or injury, emergency, or other circumstances beyond the control of the member. A recent policy change now permits commanding officers of ORTU's to authorize a maximum of four makeup drills only.

The new policy also specifies more stringent conditions for the authorization of periods of equivalent instruction or duty (E-Makeup) and requires that it must be performed within 60 days of the absence. An additional requirement for all absences due to sickness or injury is that these absences be documented by a certificate from the attending physician stating that the Reservist's attendance at the drill would be injurious to himself and/or the health and welfare of others. Commandant Notice 1570 dated 29 August 1968 revises the

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# KNOW YOUR RESERVE LEADERS



Commander Robert G. VON ELM was born on 12 July 1918 at Freeport, New York. After attending public schools in his hometown, he studied at Ohio State University, and then earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1941 from Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York.

On 2 September 1941, he entered the Coast Guard as a Boatswain's Mate Second Class. Selected for Reserve Officers School at New London, Connecticut, he completed his training and received his commission as Ensign on 6 October 1943. After a month of further training, he was assigned to the USS ABILENE (PF-58) as the Assistant Gunnery Officer for almost one year.

CDR VON ELM then reported to the USS ALEXANDRIA (PF-18) on 29 August 1945, where he served until he was released to inactive duty on 17 November 1945 as a result of general demobilization.

Recalled to active duty, he was ordered to the Third Coast Guard District in March 1951, and received firefighting and explosive loading instruction pending further assignment. On 9 May 1952, CDR VON ELM reported aboard the USCGC VANCE where he served for nearly two years.

In 1954 he was designated a Reserve Program Administrator, and in March of that year he started a four-year tour of duty in the Reserve Division, Eleventh Coast Guard District. From July 1958 to September 1960, CDR VON ELM returned to sea aboard the USCGC IRIS homeported at Galveston, Texas. He served as the executive of-

ficer and then the commanding officer of the cutter.

For the next four years, he was the Assistant Chief, Reserve Division, Fifth Coast Guard District. On 1 June 1964 he became the first commanding officer of the USCGC TANAGER, and two years later assumed the responsibilities of the training officer at Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia. In the spring of 1968, he was selected for promotion to Captain, and on 25 July 1968 CDR VON ELM reported to the Fifth Coast Guard District as Chief, Reserve Division.

## Involuntary Call-Up Defended

Recently there have been news articles reporting court actions initiated by Reservists who had been ordered to active duty because of unsatisfactory participation at training units. The Coast Guard was named as a defendant in one such case.

Attorneys for the Reservist argued that, since the man was enlisted prior to signing of the 1966 law (found in 10 U.S. Code 673a), his orders to involuntary active duty were illegal. They contended that the maximum period of involuntary duty should have been 45 days.

The U. S. attorney, however, in presenting the Coast Guard's case, defended the legality of the action to call the Reservist to 24 months involuntary active duty, less any periods of active duty or active duty for training he might have already performed.

The 1966 law granted authority through June 1968 to the President to call up certain Reservists for unsatisfactory participation. Last year the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 extended that provision indefinitely. On Coast Guard Day, 4 August 1967, the President issued an Executive Order which delegated his powers to the secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation to order these Reservists to active duty. The Commandant, acting for the Secretary, gives the actual notification of call-up to individual Reservists.

The Federal District Court judge found the orders were legally issued because the Coast Guard enlistment contract requires acknowledgment by the enlistee that he is not only subject to existing laws, but also to any future enactments of Congress.

After the verdict was published, the

Coast Guard, which had postponed the member's orders pending results of the trial, ordered him to report for active duty.

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policy concerning the use of equivalent instruction or duty.

These policy changes have been implemented in the interests of improving training effectiveness. Treat absences from drills like gold. Absences in excess of the permitted number result in unsatisfactory performance, recall to active duty, and possible reduction in pay grade. Don't let this happen to you!

During this month, I will be traveling to the first of this year's District CO/TO Conferences. I am looking forward to the opportunity of talking with all the members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

JOHN D. McCUBBIN

RADM WAESCHE from page 1  
nition of the Coast Guard Reserve Program among the Reserve leaders in the Department of Defense and the Military Departments with whom he developed and maintained a close personal liaison. Largely through his efforts a Coast Guard liaison billet was established in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower). He was a firm believer in an effective public relations program and devoted many extra hours to that effort. REAR ADMIRAL WAESCHE's perseverance, leadership, sound judgment and unwavering devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Coast Guard."

Those of you who had come to know RADM WAESCHE as Chief, Office of Reserve admired and respected his modus operandi, and agree that this award was well deserved.

### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D.C., by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant (R), Coast Guard Headquarters Sta. 2-0, 1300 E St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20591.

ADMIRAL W. J. SMITH  
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. D. McCUBBIN  
Chief, Office of Reserve

LTJG W. H. SCHMIDT  
Editor

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